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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/799,438	03/12/2004	Ki-Hung Lee	AB-1354 US	6225

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MACPHERSON KWOK CHEN & HEID LLP  
2033 GATEWAY PLACE  
SUITE 400  
SAN JOSE, CA 95110

EXAMINER
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CALEY, MICHAEL H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2871

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/22/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/799,438

Applicant(s)

LEE ET AL.

Examiner

Michael H. Caley

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 March 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2 and 4-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2 and 4-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/8/07 has been entered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 2, 4, 17, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,945,256 "Kim '256") in view of Hirose et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,504,581 "Hirose") and Takasugi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,606,141 "Takasugi").**

Regarding claim 2, Kim '256 discloses a method of manufacturing a liquid crystal display panel by a divisional exposure with a plurality of shots including first and second shots adjacent to each other (Figure 4), the method comprising:

preparing a stitch area (Figures 4 and 5 elements 10 and 130) which is an overlapping area of the first and the second shots at a boundary between the first shot and the second shot and

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includes a plurality of unit areas (Figure 5), each unit area being light exposed or light-blocked in the first and the second shots (Column 4 lines 38-42); and

determining the positions or the sizes of the light-exposed unit areas or the light-blocked unit areas, the number of the light-exposed unit areas or the light-blocked unit areas gradually decreasing or increasing along a direction for the first shot to the second shot (Figure 5; Column 4 line 54 – Column 5 line 2), the positions of the number of the light-blocked areas or the light-exposed areas in the second shot being opposite to those in the first shot (Column 4 lines 29-64), the light blocked areas and the light-exposed areas having a distribution that is uniform (Column 5 lines 3-10);

wherein the determination comprises:

a determined pitch of the unit areas (Column 4 lines 44-46);

a determined stitch area including a plurality of unit areas arranged in an NxM matrix (Column 4 lines 46-53);

a determined number of light-exposed unit areas or light-blocked unit areas in each row or in each column for the first and the second shots (Column 4 lines 54-64).

Kim '256 fails to disclose the step of determining positions of the light-exposed unit areas or light-blocked unit areas in each row or in each column for the first and the second shots using the random number generator, wherein each generated number corresponds to the position of a unit area within each row or column. Kim '256, however, describes the shapes of the shot portions at the boundary as arbitrary and that the light-blocked and light-exposed regions of each shot as mixed at the boundary region, and without any type of mixing pattern (Figure 5; Column

4 lines 43-44, lines 64-67). Furthermore, Hirosue teaches a random number generator function for randomly placing the exposed areas for each shot. Hirosue teaches determining a moving direction comprising one of a left-right direction and an up-down direction and the number of the light-blocked areas being determined in each column when the moving direction is the left-right direction, the number of the light-blocked areas being determined in each row when the moving direction is the up-down direction (Figures 3 and 7). Hirosue teaches an individual number as generated corresponding to the position of a unit area within the row or column (Column 5 line 51 – Column 6 line 12; Column 7 lines 20-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have determined the positions of the light-exposed unit areas in each row or column by a random number generator such that each generated random number corresponds to the position of a unit area within each row or column according to the proposed moving direction. Hazama teaches a random configuration as effective to distribute the division pattern elements between shots so that the stitch areas are inconspicuous (Column 9 lines 40-45). One would have been motivated to use a random number generator to determine the positions of the light-exposed and light-blocked areas to ensure that the boundary areas between shot exposures are unnoticed.

Hirosue further fails to disclose the unit area  $N \times M$  matrix as configured such that  $N/M$  or  $M/N$  is a natural number. Takasugi, however, teaches a stitch area (Figure 4 element 45, Figures 5A and 5B; Column 7 line 61 – Column 8 line 10) in which  $N/M$  equals 2 (20 units across, 10 down).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have configured the stitch unit area disclosed by Kim '256 such that N/M or M/N is a natural number. One would have been motivated to choose such a stitch size to make the boundary region less conspicuous by broadening the graduation region.

Regarding claim 4, Kim '256 discloses the unit area as including a pixel area, a plurality of pixel areas, or a portion of a pixel area (Column 5 lines 12-14).

Regarding claims 17 and 18, Kim '256 as modified by Takasugi discloses the proposed shot direction and number of light-exposed areas for each column (Takasugi: Figure 5).

**Claims 5, 6, 8, 9, and 13-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '256 in view of Hirose and Hazama et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,583,854 "Hazama").**

Regarding claims 5, 8, 9, 13, and 14, Kim '256 discloses each pixel area as comprising two unit areas (Column 5 lines 11-13) Kim '256 fails to disclose the pixel area as provided with a domain defining member disposed between adjacent unit areas in which positions or sizes of the light-exposed unit areas or the light-blocked unit areas are determined by a random number generator. Hazama, however, teaches such a unit area (Figures 9-12) with a domain defining member (any of elements ep1-ep4) disposed between adjacent unit areas.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have formed the unit areas and domain defining members as taught by Hazama in

the display device manufacturing method disclosed by Kim '256. One would have been motivated to form the unit areas and domain defining members accordingly so that individual components in each pixel may be randomized in individual and differing configurations to further aid in making an inconspicuous stitch (Column 20 lines 5-14). Any of elements ep1-ep4 may be defined as a domain defining member. Such elements define boundaries between unit areas as seen in Figures 9A-12B.

Regarding claims 6 and 15, Kim '256 fails to disclose a boundary line between adjacent unit areas as extending parallel to the gate lines. Hazama, however, teaches such a unit area with a boundary line between adjacent unit areas as extending parallel to the gate lines (Figures 9-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have formed the unit areas and domain defining members as taught by Hazama in the display device manufacturing method disclosed by Kim '256. One would have been motivated to form the unit areas and domain defining members accordingly so that individual components in each pixel may be randomized in individual and differing configurations to further aid in making an inconspicuous stitch (Column 20 lines 5-14).

**Claims 7 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '256 in view of Hirouse and Hazama and in further view of Kim et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,100,953 "Kim '953").**

Kim '256 as modified by Hazama fails to disclose fails to disclose the domain defining member as comprising a cutout of the common electrode. Hazama, however, teaches electrodes

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located within the pixel area as division pattern elements (Figures 12A and 12B elements Ep4).

Kim '953 teaches such electrodes as including common electrodes (Figures 2 and 3 element 23) having a cutout (element 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form a domain defining member to comprise a cutout of the common electrode. Hazama teaches multiple domain defining members in each pixel so as to further aid in making an inconspicuous stitch. Kim '953 teaches a cutout in the common electrode located within the pixel region to form a multi-domain effect to improve the contrast ratio of the display at inclined viewing angles (Column 6 lines 3-6).

**Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '256 in view of Hirose and Hazama and in further view of Edelkind et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,987,483 "Edelkind").**

Kim '256 as modified by Hirose fails to disclose the type of random number generator. Edelkind, however, teaches a pseudorandom number generator as favorable over a truly random number generator (Column 1 lines 46-54).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to generate the random numbers from a pseudorandom number generator. One would have been motivated to use a pseudorandom number generator to avoid the necessity of specialized hardware for generating a truly random number (Column 1 line 45 – Column 2 line 6).



**Claims 11, 12, and 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '256 in view of Hirouse and Hazama and in further view of Takasugi.**

Regarding claim 11, Kim '256 fails to disclose the unit area  $N \times M$  matrix as configured such that  $N/M$  or  $M/N$  is a natural number. Takasugi, however, teaches a stitch area (Figure 4 element 45, Figures 5A and 5B; Column 7 line 61 – Column 8 line 10) in which  $N/M$  equals 2 (20 units across, 10 down).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have configured the stitch unit area disclosed by Kim '256 such that  $N/M$  or  $M/N$  is a natural number. One would have been motivated to choose such a stitch size to make the boundary region less conspicuous by broadening the graduation region.

Kim '256 fails to disclose the proposed shot direction and number of light-blocked areas for each row or column. Takasugi, however, teaches the proposed shot direction and number of light-exposed areas for each column or row (Takasugi: Figure 5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to perform the shot direction and number of light-exposed areas for each column or row as proposed. One would have been motivated to choose such a stitch size and method to make the boundary region less conspicuous by broadening the graduation region according to the methods of Takasugi.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 2 and 4-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael H. Caley whose telephone number is (571) 272-2286. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David C. Nelms can be reached on (571) 272-1787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Michael H. Caley  
March 19, 2007